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the community. That we may not be infounderwood, we would
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Cax and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue.

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At Evans's, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. GAS! GAS! GAS!

A splendid assortment of Gas Furtures and Farners
BRONZES for sale, at very low prices, at SIEPRES PHILEUN'S
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Between Washington place and 4th st.
Brores, private dwellings and public buildings of any kind fitted
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Orders for Plumbing work promptly attended to, as usual. HOMES FOR ALL.—THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT

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Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
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BENZINE.

The SHILLING BENZINE is the chaspest and most effective article of the kind for removing all Grease and Paint Spots from Woolens, Silks, &c., without the slightest injury to their texture or leaving any stain. Wholesale at No. 159 Water st. Retail by all Druggists. Special Depots, No. 616 Broadway, and No. 170 Falton et., Brooklyn.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Ve cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for THE TRIBUNE should in all cases addressed to Horace Gabelley & Co.

The Cagger Convention, recently in session at Syracuse, adjourned last evening, after having nominated the following State ticket: Sudge Court Appeals .. ALEXANDER S. JOHESON.

State Trensurer...... ISSAC V. VANDERPOEL OF Erie State Engineer...... VAN RENSSELARE RICHMOND OF WAYNE State Prison Inspector. Noele B. Elderkin of St. Lawrence. Clerk Court Appeals .. JOHN L. LEWIS, jr., of Yates.

It will be seen that this Convention have adopted Fernando Wood's ticket, with the single exception of his candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Convention, in their resolutions, indorse the

Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and the slippery principles of Mr. Buchanan's most inveterate foe, the "Little Giant," and talk all round the Canal question. But they will hardly be able to deceive anybody, except those who wish to be deceived. The nomination for reelection of their party incumbents in the Canal Board must surely lead the friends of the Canals to execute the purpose recently declared in their Rochester Convention, to select from the tickets put in nomination by the two political parties only the candidates known to

It is perfectly notorious to every one at all conversant with the recessities of the Canal, that the only question now at issue between its friends and its enemies (in spite of any hollow professions of friendship) is the importance of admitting the seventh foot of water into the channel without further delay.

The official reports to the last Legislature of Controller CHURCH and State Engineer RICH-MOND, now renominated, explicitly declare their opinions that no present necessity exists for more than six feet depth of water, and this, too, in the face of all the evidence, that the seventh foot would save at least ticenty per cent in the cost of

transportation. Now, if this does not show their hostility to the work, if not their devotion to a rival and hostile nterest, by what means can they show it?

The channel of the Canal is reported to be finshed, needing only to be cleaned out to admit the water-but, with these officials, when shall we

-The Delegates to the Charleston Convention, whose names will be found in the proceedings elsewhere, were instructed to act as a unit in that

PRESENT POSITION OF ITALY. What is to be the final effect upon the social and political condition of Italy of that nine days wonder, the Italian war, it is yet difficult to foresee. One thing, however, is pretty clear: Italy is not yet by any means delivered from the thralidom of transalpine intervention. Austria maintains within the Peninsula as large and threatening an army as ever, while, beside the French army of occupation kept at Rome for years past, there are still fifty thousand French troops remaining in Lombardy. Nor is anything yet done toward the final settlement of the political affairs of Italy. The relations of the ceded Province of Lombardy to the rest of the Sardinian kingdom are still undetermined. The Constitution of Sardinis has not yet been extended to it. Lombardy, held, so we have seen, by a French army of occupation, is still governed according to the former Austrian laws and institutions, no changes having yet been made in her Courts or her local authorities. and no boon having been conferred upon the people, except a modified liberty of the press and the creation of a National Guard, popular as a means of local defense against any aggressions on the part of Austria, but at the same time a heavy burden on the people. The other changes are rather nominal than real-the Sardinian tariff, the Sardinian conscription, and the Sardinian tobacco

substituted. There is, however, some talk of reforms in the provincial administrations, the craminal law, and the system of public instruction; and it may be reasonably supposed that before long the Lombards will be allowed to choose delegates to the Sardinian Assembly, and to share fully in all the liberal institutions of that Kingdom.

The position of Tuscany, Parms, Modena, and the Papal Province of Romagus, is much more uncertain. After stimulating the people of these Duchies to drive out their rulers and to join France and Sardinis in the war against Austria, and even going so far as to send his cousin, Prince Napoleon, to take the command of their forces, the French Emperor basely abandoned them at the peace of Villafranca, and agreed that the old Governments should be restored. But the people of the Duckies continue resolutely bent against this arrangement, and no steps have yet been taken either by France or Italy to carry it out. On the other hand, the Provisional Governments of those districts have been allowed to maintain their authority, and to combine together for military defense. The Duchy of Parms has united with that of Modens in placing itself under Farini, as supreme magistrate; the Romsgua has joined the alliance between Tuscany and Modena; and the forces of Central Italy have been consolidated into a single army, said to number forty thousand men. Ot this army, the Sardinian General Fanti is to be the Commander in-Chief, under whom Garibaldi commards the Tuscan and Molenese forces, and Ribotti those of Romagna. The patriots of Central Italy have adopted the

policy-best, doubtless, could it be carried out, for

themselves and for Italy-of seeking to be annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia. A Constituent Assembly for Tuscany, elected by the suffrages of the inhabitants, met on the 11th of August at Florence. in the same building in which the Assemblies of the Florentine Republic used to hold their meetings three hundred years ago. The statues of the Emperor Napoleon and Victor Emanuel were placed in the hall. This body, in the course of a nine days' session, declared, by a unanimous vote, that the dynasty of Lorraine could neither be recalled nor received to reign afresh over Tuscany, and that it was the wish of the country to form a part of the Kingdom of Italy, under the constitutional scepter of Victor Emanuel. The Constituent Assembly of Modens, which was opened on the 16th of August, has adopted a similar set of resolutions. declaring the former Duke and his dynasty de prived of the throne, and asking to be annexed to Sardinia. The same question, submitted to a popular vote of the citizens of Parms, has been determined, with great unanimity, the same way; and there is no doubt of a similar result in Romagna. In opening the Tuscan Assembly, the Baron Ricasoli, the head of the Provisional Government, stated that, to a delegate sent to the French Emperor, before he left Italy, on behalf of the Tuscans, he had replied that there should be no armed intervention, and that respect should be paid to wishes legitimately expressed. The Mayor of the City of Parma, who was sent to lay before the French Emperor the resolutions passed by the Councils of that State in favor of appexation to Sardinia, has published, as the Emperor's reply, that his army never should do violence to the free will of the citizens, and that he would not permit any other foreign force to do so. It is to be observed, however, with respect to Parma, of which the Duchess Regent retired to Switzerland instead of throwing herself on Austrian protection, that no stipulation was made at Villafranca for her restoration.

Of the readiness of Sardinia to accept these new accessions of territory there can be no doubt, and probably this question will, rather than any Italian Confederation, of which we hear nothing further, form a chief topic for consideration by the Zurich Conference, which does not yet appear to have made any considerable progress.

The connection of Romsgns with this Central Italian question adds a good deal to the difficulty of disposing of it. Romagna is a part of the dominion of the Pope. The Emperor of the French has neither personal nor political interest for insisting on the relietablisher ent of the banished Dukes, and possibly Austria might be brought to abandon them. But the dismemberment of the Papal States is quite another matter, and one surrounded by vastly greater difficulties. The Pope, considered as a temporal prince, is indeed sufficiently helpless. Even at Rome itself his authority is only maintained by the presence of a French army, and Romagna, the moment the Austrian garrisons were withdrawn, at once slipped through his fingers. But, though weak at home, the Pope is powerful abroad, and in his spiritual character possesses an influence both in France and Austria which peither Napoleon nor Francis Joseph would care to run counter to. After all the sacrifices made in both countries to back up the imperial authority by that of the Church, neither would wish to come to an epen breach with the Pope. Whatever may be the fate of the rest of Italy, the secularization of the Papal States seems as distant a prospect as ever.

GOLD GOING OUT.

Look at the now opening gold traffic in Kansas. It is taking the same channel that gold ever did since Cortez sent his first plunderings in Mexico to Spain. The trade no sooner begins than its products go the same journey. Gold is undoubtedly obtained in Kansas, and from recent accounts the yield is destined to be a large one. But why does every overland arrival of the mail inform us that so many cunces have left the mines and reached Leavenworth? Why does every ounce come this way? Why does it leave Pike's Peak at all? Because of the remarkable law, fixed and unchangeable, that gold, like water, always seeks the lowest level, abandoning countries where the rate of interest is highest and seeking those where the rate is lowest. The energy of the same law forces Australia, Mexico, and California to give up their gold to the low-interest countries, England and Germany, and Kansas will prove no exception. The gold of California merely comes here in transitu from a country where money commands two per cent a month, and is forthwith exported to another where the owner is satisfied with three per cent per annum. Unless disturbed by war or famine, it remains permanently in the low-interest countries, and hence there is a constant drain from us to them. It is drawn to them and remains with them, because the cultivation of the soil is there highest while with us it is lowest, and because human employment is most thoroughly diversified by all forms of manufacturing industry. Their Governments protect and stimulate the latter, while ours destroys it. They believe that everything is good -we swear by cotton only. Those countries are consequently the

neglected. Land is cheap and produce low, because the masses, having been driven from their workshops, are no longer able to consums. Government and people combine with foreigners to keep us stationary, check agriculture, stifle manufactures, and compel us to be mere gold diggers, whether in California or Kansas, for the benefit of other nations. In place of universal plenty, the combination gives us a comparative pittance of our earnings. The American farming interest alone is strong enough to break up this combinstion if it choose to do so. The folly which mies at headquarters would then require a more powerful foreign influence than has yet been exerted to resist successfully. But we fear the lever which is to do the upturning will be wheat at twenty cents per busbel.

NEW STYLE OF FINANCIAL COOKERY. The annals of rascality are about to be enriched by a record of a somewhat novel character. We have had occasion, several times within the last few years to give succinct accounts of the Joint-Stock villainies by which, in England as well as in this country, innocent shareholders have been swindled out of their money for the benefit of financiering Directors. The art of cookery, as applied to accounts, has well risen to the dignity of a fine art, and the chefs de cuisine who effect such marvelous transformations are surely not less worthy of wonder, however it may be as to admiration, than Ude. Sover, or the Grand Vatel himself. But all the world knows that there are two ways of cooking the simplest thing in the world-even so simple a thing as an account. One is by overdoing it and the other by underdoing it. This is according to taste. Some people like their mutton raw. and others brown. There are who hold that canvas-back ducks are sufficiently cooked by being carried through a hot kitchen on their way to the dinner-table. The great art in any branch of the culinary art is so to employ its appliances as to make the matter served up at once savory and different from what it really and naturally is; or, in the words of the godly Mr. Cameron of the Royal British Bank, "to make things comfortable."

The ordinary method of preparing this description of flapdoodle, or the stuff they feed fools on, has been by way of false entries and altered accounts, by means of which the earnings of the companies are made to appear much greater than they are, and then, when served up with an unctuous dividend by way of sauce, the dish is pronounced inimitable, and the deluded guests smack their lips deliciously over a feast more unreal than the Barmecides. But the specimen which we have in band is of an opposite variety of virtue, and shows how a great genius can raise the art of cooking accounts to the rank of a science. These examples of vulgar forgery we have alluded to must rank very low in the scale of merit, inasmuch as they must soon be detected for what they really are, and the chef is sure to have his white cap and apron stripped off, and be sent about his business. But what shall we say of artists who can carry on the cockery of accounts for more than the years appointed unto man to live, and wax fat upon them who have erected swindling into a vested interest, and made it an hereditament in their families for two or three generations! The bare mention of such a thing must give a new poignancy to the sorrows of Humphrey Brown and Sir John Dean Paul, and is almost enough to make our own Robert Schuyler burst his cerements and return to the life

he spent so well. The facts seems to be briefly as follows: Our readers, many of them, have heard of the Carron Iron Company, which has its works at Carron, near Falkirk, in Scotland. This Company was formed in 1773, with a capital of £150,000, in 600 shares of £250 each. Its whole existence, we believe, has been one of unbroken success and profit, though the degree of its success and the amount of its profits have been modestly hidden away, so that it is now impressible to tell what they have been. But notwithstanding the bashfulness which has hindered all its excellence from being bruited abroad, the value of its shares has risen two hundred per cent or so on the original par. The business of the concern has always been conducted by a General Manager, subject to the control of a General Meeting. From the year 1786 down to 1825, this office was exercised by Mr. Joseph Stainton. The ingenious system of financiering which has just become public undoubtedly began under this gentleman; though, we believe, there is no desire to go back to those remote times in the attempt to pluck out the heart of this mystery. But after pearly forty prosperous years, Mr. Stainton slept with his fathers-whom it is to be presumed he had to sleep with-and his nephew, Mr. Joseph Dawson, reigned in his stead. Another nephew, William Dawson, was assistant manager; yet another was agent at Glasgow, and a cousin at Liverpool, while a brother of Stainton the First, Henry by name, occupied the important Viceroyalty of London.

Now, it was one of the conditions of the deed of copartnership, or whatever it is called there, of the Company, a retiring shareholder must first offer his stock to the Company, at its value at the time of sale, before taking it to an open market. Since 1830, it appears, the Messrs. Dawson have permitted no share to be sold to any strarger or partner, who was not a member of the fortunate families of Dawson or Stainton. And the accusation brought against these careful managers-whose Christian character is shown by their readiness to provide for them of their own households-is that they have systematically represented the assets and annual profits as much less than they really were. Mr. Joseph Dawson would send correct balance-sheets, half-yearly, to Mr. Stainton, in London, who would make the necessary alterations in it before they were Isid before the shareholders. In one year, for instance, 1826, the balance of profits was reduced by this wholesome sweating from the apoplectic redundancy of more than £15,000, to the healthy moderation of less than £10,000. An excellent invention for bringing about these comfortable results, and which exercised the imagination as well as the ingenuity of the managers, was to attribute the suppored losses to "breakages," which never courred. These works of the imagination sometimes amounted to not less than 25 per cent, which moderate per centage Mr. Henry Stainton kept back when making up his accounts. But this state of things, though it lasted long,

was too good to last forever. Death, who, one would think, might have been better employed than in deranging such satisfactory goings on. Death stepped in and carried off worthy Mr. Joseph Dawson, in 1850, leaving his assistant manager. Mr. William, lord of Carron, while honest Mr. Stainton still ruled at London. And now came the inevitable hour when rogues fall out, and honest

the Stainton and Dawson dynasty. There was a family quarrel between the branches of this illustrious house. Dawson called on Stainten to disgorge the plunder he had invested in London as the " Secret Reserve Fund," and he forked over (judge with what emotions!) no less a sum than £96,000 to the Company. He died soon after, (and no wonder!) when the Company made a further claim on his estate for past stealings, and it was compromised last year for the pretty sum of £220,000 ! And, now, Col Maclean sues the Company for the difference between the actual value of twenty shares which he sold in 1847, and the £700 a share he got for them. And other exshareholders in the same predicament, are about to do the same. We thought the novelty of this style of swindle might be interesting to our readers, estiated with the ordinary article of which the market has been glutted. Only think of a concern in which the debts are stated at £130,000 more than they really amounted to, and the assets at a very arger figure less than their real value! Let no one say that there is nothing new under the sun.

The arrest and banishment of President Mora, and the revolution in the government of Costa Rica based upon it, is a singular illustration of the total instability of the political affairs even of those States of Spanish America which seem to be the most firm and stable. Senor Juan Rafael Mora had been at the head of the Costa Rican Government for ten years, and had conducted its affairs with distinguished success. It was entirely due to his energy and spirit that the usurpation which Walker had established in Nicaragua was overthrown, and that Central-America was delivered from the rule of filibusters. He had previously obtained from Spain a treaty recognizing the independence of Costa Rics, and had negotiated a concordat with the Pope by which the country was erected into a separate Bishopric. Under his Government the productions, experts, and revenue of the State had largely increased, and he had been able to meet the expenses of the fillibuster war without difficulty. It is but a few months ago that, upon the expiration of one term of his presidency, he was elected for another by a large majority. And yet he is suddenly seized in the middle of the night by a little squad of soldiers, taken out of his bed, kept two days a prisoner in the barracks, then carried under a military escort to Puntas Arenas, and shipped on the steamer of the Panama Railroad Company, which trades along that const-and all this without the slightest movement being made by anybody for his release and rescue. Just as quietly, so far as appears, did the people of Costa Rica submit to the new government which the getters up of this movement proceeded to organize. The provisional president is Jose Marie Montealigre, who, like the banished Mora, is represented to be a wealthy merchart. He was educated in Europe as a physician, and is said to be an intelligent and enlightened man. Costa Rica will be fortunate if it should be as prosperous under his government as it has been under that of his banished predecessor.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859. Congress having, at the last session, adopted a resolution calling upon the Postmaster-General to report at the next session what further legislation, f any, is necessary to diminish the number of dead letters, or provide for a return of the same to the writers thereof, that functionary has sent circulars upon the subject to all the postmasters of the country. Many of these postmasters have already reported, agreeing with the views of the Department that most of the letters returned as dead were so returned by reason of mistakes or imperfections in the direction, and from the fact of the existence of a large floating population in the country. As the Post-Office Department apprehends that the taking boxes and the trans letters from the genera ferring of them to the advertised list, too often prevents their delivery, an order is about to be given, requiring that no letter shall be advertised until it has been in the general boxes at least one week. In the largest cities, the duty is enjoined upon postmasters of making proper search both among the letters that are advertised and those that are not advertised, no matter what the additi nal labors that may be imposed. A circular has been issued to postmasters containing some fifteen sections relating to dead letters; also, a form of circular from the dead-letter office to postmasters, informing them of the presence there of a letter of interest to the person addressed, though not containing valuables, and inquiring if he could be ound, and was willing to pay postage for the return of the letter, with one cent additional. The number of dead letters yearly returned to the Department is two and a quarter millions. The num-

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859. The recent convention between Great Britain and Guaremals, deficing the boundaries of Balize, does not threaten a disturbance of our peaceful relations with England, nor embarrass the settlement of our Central

per containing valuables is twenty thousand.

American differences.

Lieutenant-General Scott arrived here this morning, and in the course of the day called on the President, and other officers of the Government. He came on business relative to the San Juan Island dispute. The present indications are that he will be ordered thinker. The condition of affairs in that quarter being considered such as to require the services of a man of his well known character for prudence in all his official movements, to prevent a possible collision between the United States and British forces, pending the settlement of the question by the two Governments, as in the North Feature Raundler difficulty. the North-Eastern Boundary difficulty.

The leave of absence to Commodore Stewart to enable him to visit Europe having expired, he has been, it is said, officially informed that it would be gratifying

to the Navy Department if he would resume the active command of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. This mark of high respect is in accurdance with the act of Con-gress which bestowed on him the title of "Senior Fiag-Officer," in recognition of his distinguished services and merits. As he never disobeyed an order, it is thought he will not decline the invitation now extended

to hun.

Secretary Floyd has been advised by his physician to take the route to Oid Point on his way to Washington, and will leave the Springs in a day or two for text purpose. His health is somewhat improved.

Non-Arrival of Steamers. SANDY HOOK, Sept. 15-12 P. W.

There are yet no signs of the steamships Persia or Arabia ? and Kargaroo. Wind light from S.S E. Weather cloudy.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

Counter proclamations have been issued touching the reception of the ratures of votes on the acceptance of the Constitution. On one side, the rejection of the Constitution. On one side, the Sardinian conscription, and the Sardinian tobacco monopoly not being at all less burdensome than the industrial hives of the world, gorging us with their products and exhausting us of our gold. As trian tobacco monopoly, for which they have been trian tobacco monopoly, for which they have been to monopoly. Those countries are consequently the industrial bives of the world, gorging us with the number of the author/thy of the Chryentica is supreme; while, on the Chryentica is sup

Great Riot at Manchester, N. H. MANCHESTER, N. H., Taursday, Sept. 15, 185 The muster of firemen in this city is a great and exciting affair, embracing 75 companies and 30 bands of music. With the crowd of visitors to the show, were numerous gamblers, between whom and the fire nen some trouble occurred about 11 o'clock last pight, which led to a serious riot, in which several buildings were partially demolished, and other property

destroyed. The attack was first made on buildings Noe, 27 and 31 Elm street, where the gambiers occupied rooms. The inside party, having the advantage of position, drove off the firemen, using pistols and clubs. A second attack was made by the firemen, in which they were victorious and took possession. The interior of the building was ransacked, the furniture smashed, and about \$300 worth of liquers and cigars seized which the firemen speedily appropriated.

The crowd numbered at least two thousand, who then preceded to demolish Nos. 24 and 25 Kim street, supposing that they were also occupied by the gamblers, but this was not the fact. The meb then turned their attention to the American House, kept by Horace Bonney, a large three story building on Maschester street. All the lower windows were emasked. and other damage done.

Missiles were also thrown into the restaurants under the Museum building. At this point a fireman appeared upon the balcony or Orfutt's building, and after persevering efforts gained an audience of the throng in the street and addressed them as follows: throng in the street and addressed them as follows:

Firemen: You have been imposed upon in this house by gamblers, and you have cleaned them eat.

[Loud and tumultuous cheers.] But do you remember that these gamblers do not own trees buildings [bisses], and that you are destroying the property of other mer. [Cries of "What did they let them have the buildings for?] Gentlemen, this thing has been carried too far. [Cries and hisses here interrupted the speaker.] He again gained attention, and introduced City Marshal J. W. Farmer, who addressed the crowd as follows:

as follows:
Gentlemen-If you have been imposed upon by ary man here, I will make every exertion to make it all right in the morning. I advise you now to go home, and not to destroy the property of others because you have been cheated by gamblers. I assure you that I shall do all in my power to vindicate your rights. [Groans and cheers.]

Mr. Farmer's remarks only produced a luli in the excitement, and the loud talk and throwing of missiles were speedily resumed. Another fireman then attempted to address the

crowd from the steps of the restaurant which they

were attacking. He said:

FIREMEN: We came here for a good time, and to
etjoy curselves; and now what are we doing? [Cries
of "Routing the d-d gamblers.]" We are breaking
glass, and destroying the property of other persons.
This is disgraceful, gentlemen, and I hops, for the
honor of firemen, you will step it. We are now attacking premises which we should let alone, and I eatreat of you, if you care for your reputations, te
ston it.

The mob here desisted in their work of destruction. The windows of the restaurant were broken, but no other injury was done to it.

About 4 o'clock, the streets began to wear the appearance of quietness and order again. To day the firemen will be received in Merriman Square by Mayor Harrington and Chief-Engineer

The trial for prizes will take place this afternoon. Several persons were injured during the riot last est night, but none fatally.

To-day the fire companies were addressed by the Mayor and the Chief Engineer of the Manchester Fire Department. To-morrow will be the last day of the demonstra-

The trial for prizes took place this afternoon. The first prize of \$200, was won by the Alert, of Winchesdon; the second of \$150, by the Yale, of South Roading; the third of \$100, by the Cataracts, of Clinton; and the fourth of \$50, by the Gaspee, of Providence.

Massachusetts Democratic State

Massachusetts Democratic State

Convention.

Wordsstra, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention assembled to-day in this city, at 11 o'clock, in order to nominate a State ticket for the ensuing year. The attendance is unusually large, and much feeling exists between the frends of Judge Douglas, who wish a State expression in his favor, and those who oppose such a movement.

The temporary organization was effected by the

such a movement.

The temporary organization was effected by the choice of Francis J. Parker of Boston, a Douglas man, President, and then a resolution was offered pledging all the nominees of the Convention to the support of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as advocated by Mr. Douglas. The resolution being regarded as out of place at this time, it was laid on the table.

The Convention was permanently organized by the choice of Dr. George B. Loring as permanent President, with the usual list of vice-Presidents and Scoretaries. Dr. Loring was supported by the Pouglas wing

taries. Dr. Loring was supported by the Douglas wing of the Convention, and received 910 votes out of 1.313 thrown. The business of the Convention then proceeded with harmony and spirit, it being moved that a ballot be entered into for a candidate for Convention.

ceeded with harmony and spirit, it being moved that a ballot be entered into for a candidate for Governor.

Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Boston, made a speech, in which he withdrew his own name, and moved the nomination of Gen. Benjamin F. Betler, of Lowell, by acclamation. The motion prevailed by an immense majority, and General Butler was unanimously nominated. Stephen C. Benjamin, of Springfield, was in like manner nominated for Lieut. Governor.

At the assembling of the Convention after dinner, the Convention proceeded to a ballot for four delegates at large to the Charleston Convention. The returns showed the election of Caleb Cushing, Isaac Davis, Oliver Stevens, and James S. Whitney. All of these are claimed as Popular Soversignty men, and it is said will support the nomination of Douglas. The Committee on Resolutions reported a lengthy series, in which the the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is distinctly recognized, and spoken of in high terms of approval. The administration of Mr. Buchanan is nighly complimented for its foreign and domestic policy; but the resolutions also distinctly recognize as Democratic doctrine the idea that the American flag covers and protects the native or naturalized citizen wherever he may be. The residue of the resolves are covers and protects the native or naturalized citizen

evoted to dome-tic matters.

The State ticket nominated is as follows: Governor Benjamin F. Butter of Lowell.
Licutenant Governor S. C. Bemis of Springfield.
Secretary of State. Samuel. W. Bowse of Assame.
Trensurer Geo. Demarks of C. Adams.
Auditor. Jas E. Estrerence of Worcest
Attorney-General. D. H. Mason of Dedham.

The Convention was quite harmonious.

Frost and Snow in Northern New-

Tork.

Chargagoay, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 15, 1850.

The frost of last night has done its work thoroughly in this vicinity. Potaloes and all the vines are out to the ground. The degree of cold was so great acts form a hard crust on the ground. There were snew and hall-storms yesterday. Masonic.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1852.

The General Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States to-day elected the following collicers for the ensuing three years: B. B. Freech of Washington, Grand Master: David Goodnow of Konight Collins of the Chicago of the Chica tucky, Deputy Grand Master; David Goodnow of Kestucky, Deputy Grand Master; Winslow Lewis of Recton, Generalization; J. V. B. Delaney of Chicago, Captain-General; Charles Marsh of California. Season Warder; A. J. Pierson of Minnesota, Junior Wandea; Edward A. Raymond of Boston, Treasurer; L. G. Rick of Louisiana, Recorder.

Mormon Troubles.

Bostos, Thursday, Sept. 15, 268.

The Utah correspondent of The Travelor, named date of Camp Floyd, Aug. 18, describes the assassing tion of First Sergeant Ralph Pike of the 10th Infanty, who was shot dead in front of the Salt Lake Hotel of the Salt La who was shot dead in front of the Sait Lake House by a Mormon named Spencer. The murderer escaped. Pike was a native of Bedford, N. H. His inneral was attended by three regiments of Infantry, a squadros of Dragoons, a battery of Light Artillery, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners. The officers of each regiment, in full uniform, followed in the rear of their respective corps; Gen. Johnston and his staff following in the rear of the whole.

Several other ascassinations are charged upon the Mormons, and great excitement existed.

Loss of a Fishing Schooner and

Waldbason, Me., Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

The fiching schooner Can't Come It of Bremon, was capeized and surk during a heavy squail, resterday morning, between Manheigan and George's Interest. Wm. Keen, master; Charles Keen and Joseph Martin, scamen, were lost; Daniel Keen was rescued by a paying vessel.